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Choice Line of Writing Materials.

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**Canney's Music Store,**  
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ARE THE OFFERINGS PLACED BEFORE YOU IN THIS  
ANNOUNCEMENT.

## BUTTER AND EGGS

Best Vermont Creamery.....	Best New Laid.....
30c Pound.	25c Dozen.
Good Sweet Table Butter.....	Good Eggs.....
24c Pound.	18c Dozen.

## TEAS AND COFFEES

Finest Garden Flower Formosa.....	Ames' Special Mocha and Java.....
45c Pound.	29c Pound.
Good Formosa.....	A Fine Coffee.....
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**AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,**  
85 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

**MIXED PAINTS!**  
**COACH COLORS.**

**A. P. WENDELL & CO.**  
2 MARKET SQUARE.



### THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work on the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

**Thomas G. Lester,**  
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No. 2 Water Street.

**READY MIXED PAINT**  
IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE  
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

**Rider & Cotton**  
85 MARKET STREET.

**HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS**

### FEET OFF THE CUSHIONS.

Some New Regulations Now in Effect  
On the Boston & Maine.

The Boston and Maine officials have handed out some new rules and regulations. Heretofore, passengers, especially in the smoker, have been accustomed to take things easy by stretching out and putting their feet on the cushions of the seat ahead. Now if that order of things is carried out the brakeman will come along and call a halt. No more feet on the cushions, not even if a ten dollar bill is spread out to place your pedal extremities on.

Another section of the new orders states that no dress suit cases, heavy hand bags or other large parcels are to be allowed in the racks along the side of the cars. It seems that some time ago, one of these suit cases fell down and the road had to settle for the hat it crushed. Suit cases and bags are not allowed in the aisles so that if they cannot be placed in the small space in front of the passenger they will either have to be checked or sent by express.

Some of the passengers have not taken kindly to the new orders, especially regarding the putting of the feet on the cushions. In one or two cases, the request to remove them has been disregarded. In these cases, the names of the offending passengers have been taken and sent to the central office, Boston. What takes place then is not known. If a passenger should refuse to remove his feet and also to give his name he doubtless would be arrested and handed over to the authorities.

### AUTOMATIC COUPLERS

Must Be in Use All Over the Country  
After September 1.

After September 1 next all steam railroad vehicles—engines, tenders, snowplows and cabooses, as well as cars—must have automatic couplers, and all couplers on any particular train must be of the same pattern. And at least half the cars in every train must be equipped with air-brakes. Such is the requirement imposed on all interstate railroads by the amendment of the federal safety-appliance law enacted by the last congress. This is presumably the final step in bringing about a change on behalf of the safety of railroad employees begun by the government a dozen years ago.

### NAVAL NOTES.

Another officer of the medical corps, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. W. Kaines, now on the Gloucester, of the South Atlantic squadron, has tendered his resignation from Montevideo. He entered the service only three months ago, but says his private business now requires his attention.

According to the monthly naval progress report, issued by Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, of the nine battleships now under construction, all except two, the Missouri and Ohio, which are eighty-seven and seventy per cent completed, respectively, are less than half completed. Of the seven other battle ships being built the Virginia and the Georgia have attained a degree of completion amounting to twenty-one per cent.

There are eight armored cruisers now under construction, of which the Colorado is forty-eight per cent, the West Virginia forty-four to forty-five per cent, the California from twenty to twenty-two per cent, the Maryland from forty-three to forty-four per cent, and the South Dakota from twenty-two to twenty-four per cent, completed.

There are nine protected cruisers under construction, of which the Cleveland, which should have been completed June 14, 1902, is the nearest finished—ninety-two per cent. The cruiser Denver, which, under the contract, should have been completed June 14, 1902, is now eighty-six per cent finished.

The Des Moines, another vessel of this type, should have been finished June 14, 1902, but is only eighty per cent completed. The Milwaukee, which under the contract should be placed in commission April 17, 1904, is now only twelve per cent done. The only vessels upon which satisfactory progress is reported are the torpedo boats and destroyers, of which there are ten being built.

When the North Atlantic squadron makes a cruise to Europe in May there will be no sham blockade of

the port of Lisbon, Portugal. The squadron will merely touch at Lisbon because it is an excellent place at which to give the enlisted men liberty. When the squadron comes north to rendezvous in Chesapeake Bay, preparatory to the transatlantic cruise, an extensive program of target practice will probably be carried out just off the capes of the Chesapeake.

The cruiser Raleigh, the navy department is informed, will sail from New York for the European station on March 18.

The United States government yachts Eagle and Yankton are at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

### KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 13. Invitations have been received here to attend the dedicatory services of a Methodist church in Chicago, Ill., which has just been completed, and in which one of our Kittery young men is deeply interested. Carroll C. Bartlett, to whom we refer, is very active in Christian work and has been chosen treasurer of the new church. He is also deeply engaged in mission work and has recently been elected superintendent of a large school in Chicago, which is accomplishing much good.

Warrants for town meeting have been posted. They have a list of twenty-three articles to be considered. The meeting will be held March 23.

Miss Jessie I. Wentworth recited for the Christian church entertainment last evening in Rye, with great success. The fair was held in the town hall there and was largely attended.

The W. C. T. U. was very successful in the entertainment which it gave last week, clearing somewhere near ninety dollars.

Mrs. Sadie Boyd of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of her father, S. A. Fernald, returned home today.

Declamation day at the Kittery High school comes on Friday, the 13th.

Linconnu club meets this evening.

Miss Una Brann returned yesterday from Augusta, where she has been for two weeks past. Mrs. Brann will remain a few days longer.

Arthur Luttis, who went to Boston yesterday for medical treatment, returned last evening much encouraged. He has many friends who are glad to learn that he can be helped.

### THE LILY AND THE PRINCE.

Mildred Holland, the brilliant young actress who has won so many admirers in this city with her artistic portrayal of "Aria" in The Power Behind the Throne, will return to Music hall on Wednesday evening, March 18, when she will present for the first time here Carina Jordan's romantic drama, The Lily and the Prince. Much thought and study was given to the production of this play, especially the costuming. For a whole year prior to the production Miss Holland and her manager, Edward C. White, were collecting materials for the gowns.

One of the many important items are the picturesque hats, which were made by deft-fingered milliners from materials as elaborate as those used in the manufacture of the costumes and they are decorated with magnificent ostrich plumes, many of the feathers being nearly a yard long.

### MAYFLOWERS IN MAINE.

Portland Express: The first Mayflowers of the season made their appearance this week and were picked at Scarborough. The buds were nearly opened, and the green leaves and strong scent of the woods attracted much attention among the passengers on the Congress street car in which the owner of the Mayflowers rode. The feminine portion of the passengers cast envious glances, and the masculine members asked many questions as to where they were picked, how long it would take them to open, etc.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

### WHAT FOLKS SAY.

Another Wail From a Trolley Car Conductor—Here's a Drummer Who Has His Troubles, Too.

"There are several classes of citizens who weary me exceedingly, but the one who is by far the most tiresome bobbed up again this morning," remarked an unusually intellectual conductor on the street railway. "He failed to put in an appearance for fully a week and I was beginning to feel that the millennium had arrived. But no, as I said, he has come to the front once more, hale and hearty."

"I refer to the man who dashes down a cross street waving frantically for the car to wait. He is usually a block away when the motor-man first catches sight of him. As a marker of courtesy and notwithstanding the protesting growls of the passengers, the car is kept halted until the belated individual arrives and puffing and blowing clatters aboard."

"Competition may be the life of trade," remarked the old time knight of the grip at the Rockingham today, "but in many cases it is playing the mischief with credit."

"Collections from a certain class are becoming harder and harder every year," he went on, "and I believe the reason of it is this very competition. You've got to sell almost every man on a credit nowadays, if you want to sell him at all, and what is the result? Why, there is hardly a place where you do not strike some fellow who says to himself, 'Well, that drummer forced me into buying these goods and I'll just take my time about paying for them.'"

"A man with that kind of spirit which this 'hair' competition cultivates, is liable to pay you in the course of six months and sometimes he is liable not to pay you at all. I don't object to the competition, but I have often thought collections would be a little easier if it were not so fierce."

### A BIG HIT COMING AGAIN.

The most substantial hit of this season, the dramatization of that popular New England novel, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," came here in 1902 without much heralding, save the reputation of the book from which the play is made, and those who were fortunate enough to have seen it didn't get through talking about the many attractions of this rural play for a long time. It is only natural that Manager Hartford should have taken advantage of the splendid impression made by booking the show for a return date. This beautiful New England play, with its wealth of realistic scenic effects and excellent company, will be seen again at Music hall soon.

### HOTEL MAN'S DAY.

Thursday might be called Hotel Man's day at Henderson's Point, the proprietors of three local hostilities paying visits to the scene of the extensive operations there, each being accompanied by a party of ladies. The gentlemen were Landlord Merrick of the Merrick hotel, Landlord Cotton of the Keams and Landlord Welser of the Langdon.

### AYLING BUSY.

Adjutant-General Ayling is busy these days attending to discharges and requisitions from the several companies of the National Guard. Captains are endeavoring to have their companies in the best possible condition when the inspector-general and his assistants make their annual tour.

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

The New England league baseball season will open on May 1. The schedule complete for the entire year was given out on Thursday by J. F. Smith, chairman of the schedule committee for the managers.

### RALEIGH SAILS.

The U. S. S. Raleigh sailed today from Brooklyn for Culebra to join the West Indian squadron assembled off that coast.

Builds up the system, puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy—Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**  
Your gray hair shows you should use it—unless you like to look old! **LOCATE**

### OBITUARY.

**Stephen H. Quinn.**  
Died at Kittery, March 12, Stephen H. Quinn, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Quinn was a native of Boston, but came to Kittery in the late 60's, being employed on the navy yard as a sailmaker, and made his home in that town until about eight years ago, when he secured employment on the Brooklyn navy yard. He had been in poor health for a number of years and returned to Kittery last June, hoping the change would be of benefit. He was employed at the navy yard until the first of February, when he was obliged to give up work. During the Civil war he served with honor in both the army and navy and was a member of the Brooklyn G. A. R. post. Mr. Quinn was the last of a large family, a sister dying in Melrose, Mass., last December. A wife, who was with him during his last sickness, a son, James E. Quinn, and two daughters, Misses Annie and Alice Quinn of Brooklyn, are left to mourn for him. He leaves many friends in Portsmouth and Kittery. He was a member of Whinnismit lodge of Odd Fellows of Chelsea. Funeral services will be held from the home of Mrs. Deane on Otis avenue in Kittery Sunday afternoon. The G. A. R. and Odd Fellows will participate in the obsequies.

### Hon. C. E. Rymes.

Hon. Christopher C. Rymes died Wednesday night at his home on Summer street, Somerville, Mass. He was born in this city Sept. 23, 1827, the son of William and Elizabeth (Hutchings) Rymes, and went to Boston in 1844, where he learned the machinist's trade. From 1866 to 1887 he was a member of the firm of Cook, Rymes and company, Boston. He moved to Somerville in 1864, and became identified with local politics. In 1872 he served as a member of the Somerville common council, and the following year was elected to the board of aldermen. In 1876 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate. He was a member of the first water board of Somerville, and its president for a number of years. In 1889 he superintended the introduction of the high service in Somerville. From 1882 to 1894 he was upon the board of trustees of the Somerville public library.

He was a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable association. He was also a member of the John Abbot lodge of Masons, Somerville, and Boston commandery, K. T., and was first president of the Central club of Somerville.

For five summers he was manager of the Oceanic hotel, at the Isles of Shoals. Mr. Rymes' wife, who was Miss Almira Cheever, daughter of Dr. Joseph Cheever of Boston, died several years ago. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edward Hall, and two grandchildren. The funeral will be held tomorrow from his late home.

### For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Eclectic Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Glet, Hawesville, Ky.

### When in Exeter

**Dinner**  
AT THE  
**SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.**

**N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR**  
EXETER, N. H.

### MEETING FOR MARCH.

New Hampshire Club Has Monthly Session in Boston.

The meeting for March of the New Hampshire club was held Wednesday afternoon in the Parker house, Boston. The banquet was held in room 12, the club having for its guest, Col. Charles K. Darling of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, who gave an illustrated talk on "Porto Rico." At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Myron J. Pratt of Concord, president; Hon. John B. Smith of Hillsborough, Gen. Henry M. Baker of Bow, Col. Rufus N. Elwell of Exeter, Hon. Warren F. Daniell of Franklin, Gen. Charles W. Stevens of Nashua, Col. Lycurgus Pittman of North Conway, Dr. C. H. Hayward of Peterborough, George P. Little of Pembroke, Judge Robert M. Wallace of Milford and Hon. John W. Sanborn of Wolfeborough Junction, vice presidents; Gen. Elbert Wheeler of Nashua, secretary-treasurer; S. R. Baxter of Boston, C. M. Parker of Fitchburg, Col. F. W. Maynard of Nashua, George A. Dickerman of Concord, C. H. Tanswell of Manchester, executive committee.

### APPLEDOR LEDGE.

Information Given Out By Coast And Geodetic Survey.

Notice to Mariners, No. 295, for the month of February, 1903, issued by the United States coast and geodetic survey, contains the following:

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 156, paragraph seven, for the month of July, 1895, notice is given that the party on board the United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Hydrographer located Appledore ledge and the buoy marking it off the northwest side of Appledore Island.

The ledge was found to be of small extent, to have a least depth of seven and three-quarters feet over it, and was located by the bearings.

Isles of Shoals lighthouse..... S by W. 1/2 W.  
Appledore Island, north tangent..... ESE. 1/2 E.  
Appledore Ledge, a black spar, No. 1, is moored in thirty feet of water about eighty yards N N W of the shoalest point on the ledge.

### P. T. BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.

In 1889, P. T. Barnum, the great showman, journeyed to the Pacific coast to visit a relative. On his way back east, according to the Memphis News, he stopped at Kansas City to see the great Barnum & Bailey show. Bert Davis introduced to Mr. Barnum the editors of the local dailies, at the former's hotel. In the course of the conversation which naturally followed, Mr. Barnum said: "Gentlemen, Mr. Bailey tells me that my presence at the performances of the Barnum & Bailey circus is worth \$5,000 a day to the show. If this is true, it is my name that is so valuable. It is known in every town, city and hamlet; it has become a household word throughout the country. Now gentlemen, all of this was done by newspapers, and if advertising can make a name worth \$5,000 a day, what is it that advertising can't do?"

### TICKET ELECTED IN ELIOT.

The following combination ticket was elected at the Eliot town meeting:

Town Clerk—William P. Fernald.  
Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor—Moses E. Goodwin, George E. Ireland, Samuel E. Cole.  
Town Treasurer—Herbert G. Emery.  
Town Agent—George W. Brown.  
Superintending School Committee—Ellis A. Dame.  
Collector of Taxes—Harris E. Spinney.  
Constable—Arthur Davis.  
Supervisor of Schools—T. C. Chapman.  
Road Commissioners—Chester E. Frost, William A. Shapleigh, Walter Langley.  
Auditor—Pearl S. Cole.











# THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)  
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 22, 1884.

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Terms: \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance; a month, 35 cents per copy, delivered by mail.  
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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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second class mail matter.

## For Portsmouth And Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald  
More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903.

### THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

We often hear the cry that the young man of today has no such opportunity for advancement as his father had. We are told that every trade and every profession is overcrowded and that business offices are flooded with applications for employment. The boy just entering upon manhood is discouraged at the very beginning of his life's work by men and women who try their best to make him believe that his chances of success are so few that they are hardly worth considering.

People who know the world and who have studied the careers of successful men, however, tell us that work will accomplish just as much now as it ever would. If the ambitious youth is willing to make the necessary sacrifices, his chances of getting ahead are just as good as his father's or his grandfather's were.

We cannot all be presidents nor can every man be a millionaire. The positions just above the top round of the ladder are very few, but they are no fewer than they were one hundred years ago. You may say that there are more people trying for them, but this is probably not the case. The number of men who really care enough for the presidency to try to get it is not large and the great majority of our fellow citizens would be content with less than a million.

It is also a fact that there are more positions of prominence today, aside from those at the very pinnacle, than there ever were before since time began and these places are open to any young man who can prove that he is qualified to hold them. When he attains one of these positions he may be no longer young and he may find that the anxieties attendant upon the honors he has gained more than outweigh the accompanying joys, but that is beyond the question. If he is willing to work hard enough and to sacrifice himself enough, he has all the chance in the world to secure any position he wants.

Perhaps most of us prefer to be moderately successful and enjoy some of the good things of life as we go along, but this does not alter the facts as they stand.

### PENCIL POINTS.

About everybody in New York seems to be able to find the gambling dens except the police.

The leaders in the crusade against opium, both male and female, are probably too homely to be kissed themselves.

The Buffalo detectives have proposed some interesting theories, but up to the present time they have been shy on facts.

New Hampshire women were denied the right to vote, but they will soon forget their chagrin in the joy of the possession of a new Easter hat.

The Germans think their sailors are the best in the world, but the gunners on their warships are undoubtedly the worst.

Senator Morgan wants to get himself right with posterity and the generation now living wishes that he might bequeath himself to posterity at once.

The declaration that the business of a detective is to detect is

startling. We had supposed that the business of a detective was to draw his salary.

Perhaps, as some people appear to think, we could whip any probable opponent without a big navy, but the navy would enable us to do it a great deal easier.

With Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland both posing as democrats, is it any wonder that the average humble citizen is unable to figure out just what a democrat is?

Since Smoot was admitted to the senate he has overcome much prejudice simply by keeping quiet. If he will continue to preserve silence all else will be forgiven him.

Arthur Pue Gorman for president is the latest democratic cry, but maybe Mr. Gorman has some objections to playing the part of a sacrifice, even on the altar of political expediency.

The Boston Journal says the democratic party catches up with the procession two years after it has passed. We were of the opinion that the democracy was fifty years behind and still losing.

### HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Notes and Paragraphs From the Annals of the Past.

#### Number Seven.

##### AN OLD PLAY BILL.

Recollections of the Cameneum are revived by an old play bill. It is the announcement of an entertainment given in this theatre located on Vaughan street, and is a curiosity in its way:

##### Cameneum.

Positively last appearance.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at 1-2 past 6.

This evening, Wednesday, April 9th, will be acted Shakespeare's Comedy entitled

Katherine and Petruchio, or Taming the Shrew.

Mr. James Creswick

Katherine, Mrs. H. Cramer

The performance will continue with the

Negro Eccentricities by Mr. Sweney and Mast Chestnut, his pupil.

The following songs by Mr. Sweney:

Jenny git yer hoe cake done.

What did you come from.

Old Dunbar sound our horn.

Popular Dance, Miss Fanny Jones.

To conclude (positively the last time) with the successful Drama of

"Jane of the Hatchet."

Characters taken by Gilbert, Creswick, Andrews, Leman, Ayling, M'zzy, Mrs. Cramer, Muzzy, etc.

On the following evening will be given here for the first time in three years

Beilin's Opera of La Sonnambula.

In rehearsal "The Fortunes of Smike," being a sequel to the Drama of Nicholas Nickleby.

Two prices of admission, one shilling, and twenty-five cents, according to location.

### A RARE AND AMUSING PAMPHLET.

A few months ago there was sold at an antiquarian auction in New York for \$80 a small pamphlet printed in 1698 and entitled "The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam," and one can understand that this must be quite scarce, as well as highly valued by lovers of the antique.

The pamphlet was written by one Ward, and in it he derides the follies of our grandfathers and grandmothers of New England. A few years ago it was the privilege of the writer

### CHILD'S MEDICINE— WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion.

Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

Will send you a little to try, if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 49 Pearl street, New York.

### HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in

chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is over-weighted, in the other it is under-mined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

**\$3,000 FORFEIT** will be paid by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen or pencil. I am a sufferer from indigestion, and I have been told that I have no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

to see a copy of this diatribe, and at that time we made the following extracts:

"The buildings, like their women, are neat and handsome; and their streets, like the hearts of their men, are paved with pebbles." (He evidently meant they were stony-hearted.) "They have four churches, built with clapboards and shingles, and supplied with four ministers—one a scholar, one a gentleman, one a dunce, and one a clown."

Further on he takes the liberty to say this:

"The captain of a ship met his wife in the street after a long voyage, and kissed her, for which he was fined ten shillings. What a happiness, thought I, do we enjoy in Old England, where we can not only kiss our own wives but other men's without a danger of penalty!"

A further idea of the style of the pamphlet may be obtained from this queer extract:

"If I know more than enough, then that I am neither a niggard, nor creak, it is due to the bravery of the true gentry; if any man mistakes a bullying drosscock more than I, let him take her for his labour. When I hear a muggerous gentledame inquire what dress the queen is in this week, what the fashion of the court is, I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cipher, the epitome of nothing, and fit to be kicked, if she were of a kickable substance."

### OLD TIME NOTES.

In 1792 it cost twenty-five cents for postage on a single letter going a distance of more than four hundred and fifty miles.

In February, 1853, flour in the California mining districts was \$112 per barrel.

On February 19, 1852, there was a magnificent display of the aurora borealis, pronounced "the greatest heavenly exhibition ever known."

Ichabod Goodwin, Portsmouth's beloved citizen, was elected governor of New Hampshire on March 8, 1859.

On the evening of the fourteenth of that month an immense barbecue was given in honor of that choice. It was a great time. He was re-elected governor on March 13, 1860, and nobly deserved the title of "the old war governor of the Granite State."

In April, 1855, George Raynes and Frederick Fernald, extensive ship builders at this port, died.

In April, 1722, Portsmouth had her "Perry-wig maker and hair dresser from Boston." His name was Robert Hughes and he kept his shop "near the long wharf, where may be had hair rolls and curls of all sorts; also hair powder and pomatum." His patrons were the elite of the town, female as well as male, and from all accounts he did a large business.

### THE RAVAGES OF DEATH.

In 1856 there were fifteen lawyers in practice in Portsmouth who were as follows:

Peyton R. Freeman, William Flaggett, Alfred W. Haven, William N. Y. Hackett, James W. Emery, James Smith, Lory Odell, Albert R. Hatch, William H. Rollins, Ichabod B. Claggett, Samuel Storor, William H. Hackett, Horace Webster, Samuel H. Goodall and J. Warren Towle.

Of the above only Mr. Rollins and Mr. Goodall survive.

There were eleven physicians in

practice here that year (1856) as follows:

J. H. Boardman, N. W. Oliver, Edward Rundlett, William Laighton, R. W. Curtis, A. B. Bennett, N. L. Folsom, C. T. Chase, Emil Richter, R. O. Treadwell and Adams Perry.

Only two of the above are now living, Drs. Richter and Treadwell.

In that year the chief engineer of the fire department was Alfred T. Joy, and the assistant engineers were: Moses Yeaton, John Dame, Charles E. Main, Samuel Rowell, William G. Nowell, Edmund M. Brown, John H. Moran, Frances W. Ham, John H. Bailey and Henry F. Wendell.

Only Mr. Ham survives of the above eleven.

### ONE REASON.

To the Editor of the Herald:—It appears by the figures that more than 700 persons who voted for Pender for mayor in 1902 changed in 1903 and voted against Pender and for Marcy. Now there must be some widely spread reason for that small avalanche. The undoubted personal popularity of our young mayor would bring him some votes—but not seven hundred. And the thing which turned the larger part of that seven hundred was, beyond any doubt, a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the late mayor's obstinacy with regard to the site of the Porter statue. The large majority of the inhabitants of this city know that Haymarket square is an unfit place for such an enormous work of art. The space is much too small—the view down the streets much too limited. The persons living around the square are unanimous in wanting it put somewhere else. Among other disadvantages, putting it there would necessitate the destruction of a reservoir of water, which might save any of the neighboring houses from destruction by fire and which actually did save the Rockingham house some few years since.

The place where the common people want the statue is the only place where everybody in town is in the habit of coming and passing through—Market square, a place ample in size, magnificent in situation, splendid in the vistas opening into it from all directions. Few towns possess such a site, almost none in America. Both in England and on the continent of Europe it is always the "plaza," the space in the town's center, which is thus ornamented.

It is not too late to remedy the sad mistake—almost like a crime—which would place this beautiful gift, intended for all the city, in a spot where the half the people go. An appeal should be made to the present city council to take steps immediately by which the wish of the great majority may be met.

### ONE OF THE SEVEN HUNDRED.

#### NAVAL ORDERS.

These naval orders have been issued:

Captain C. J. Barclay, detached from duty at navy yard, Boston, May 20, to duty as commandant of navy yard and station, Puget Sound, Washington, June 1.

Commander J. R. Selfridge, detached from command of the Princeton, to home.

Commander A. Marix, detached from the Asiatic station, to home.

Commander J. A. Norris, detached from Philippine longitudinal expedition, to the bureau of equipment, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant P. N. Olmsted, detached from the Yorktown, to home.

Lieutenant E. T. Witherspoon, to the Yorktown.

Pay Inspector J. R. Martin, to duty at purchasing pay office, Manila, P. I.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. Conrad, detached from the New Orleans, to Cavite station, for duty as paymaster of yard.

Assistant Paymaster F. R. Holt, to the Iris.

Assistant Paymaster J. A. B. Smith, Jr. to the Princeton.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Gudger, to duty as assistant to general store-keeper, Cavite station.

Assistant Paymaster F. B. Colby, detached from Cavite station, to the New Orleans.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., detached from the Princeton, to home.

Surgeon G. P. Lumaden, and Chief Gunner J. J. Walsh, detached from the Hancock, to home and wait orders.

### MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The Lancaster, the Puritan and the Peoria have left Newport News for Yorktown.

The Culgoa has left Boston for New York.

The Chauncey has left Annapolis for Hampton Roads.

### The Young Man's Happy Thought

After they had been silent for a long time she sighed gently and said: "You know father is a physician."

"Yes," he answered.

"He has been rather worried about me lately."

"Has he?" the young man asked with suddenly aroused concern as he moved a little nearer to her. "Why?"

"He says," she answered, looking down at the dainty handkerchief which she was tying full of knots, "that I have such a faraway, absent look lately. He said yesterday that he was sure I needed a change. He thinks I ought to go away on a long journey."

Out of the stillness at last came the sound of his voice, low and tremulous. "Miss Pillington—Rosalie," he said, "why—why not, if you must go on a journey, let me go along—and make it a wedding trip?"

With a glad leap she landed in his arms, joyously sobbing:

"Oh, Wilfrid! Whatever made you think of that? I wonder if father will let us persuade him?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

### The Retort Discourteous.

The sharp tongued heiress eyed the lordling long and earnestly.

"Why is it," she asked, "that titles in your country have such distressing incumbrances?"

"Perhaps," he retorted, "it's to even up for the character of the lord that wealth has to carry in your country." And the possibility of one international match ended therewith.—Chicago Post.

The "Yes, I am!" "The ideal!" "Well, I was, sure of it!"—Philadelphia Press.

### The Responsibility.

Dora—"It's a crime to pay \$30 for a hat."

Flora—"Well, I'm willing that my crimes should rest upon my own head."

—New York Herald.

### A Frank Assurance.

The Star—"Didn't you think I was really ill?"

The Soubrette—"Why, of course. I never suspected you of acting.—Puck.

## W. E. Paul RANGES

## PARLOR STOVE

### KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street

## RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have scored splendid successes, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ailments that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse the system, cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. Ten packets, 50 cents, contains a supply for most cases. All druggists sell them.

## Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines.

Extra Quality and Finely Made  
Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in  
Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys'  
Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to  
close out before stock ac-  
count.

## HENRY PEYSER & SON.

### IF YOU ARE SICK

And need medicine for your  
Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or  
Blood, get the Best.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite  
Remedy.

If you are suffering from kidney or bladder disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently during the night? Does your back pain you? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing it, and is it difficult to hold the urine back? If so, your kidneys or bladder are diseased."

Try putting some of your urine in a glass tumbler, let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, or a cloudy, milky appearance, your kidneys are sick. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure the most distressing cases of these dread diseases, and no physician can prescribe a medicine that equals it for kidney, liver, bladder and blood diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation.

Walter D. Miller, of Delhi, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for years with kidney trouble and severe pains in my back, at times it was so bad I could hardly walk. My stomach also troubled me and I frequently had twinges of rheumatism. I suffered a great deal and received no benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After taking it a short while it cured me."

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Remedy instant relief. Rheumatism, Constipation, Urinary, etc., etc.

### LABOR UNION

#### DIRECTORY

##### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Vice Pres., James J. Jones;  
Sec. Sec., Francis Quinn.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

##### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;  
Sec. E. W. Clark.  
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

##### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 682.

Pres., William B. Randall;  
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hottel;  
Sec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;  
Sergeant at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Pelrose hall, second Saturday of each month.

##### PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;  
Sec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.  
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

##### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;  
Sec. John Molloy.  
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

##### MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;  
Sec. William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

##### HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;  
Sec. Braiward Hervey.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

##### GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;  
Sec. Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

##### TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;  
Sec. James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

##### BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;  
Sec. Frank Ham.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first day of each month.

##### GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Sec. James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at H. hall.

##### CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;  
Sec. John Parsons.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

##### LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Daniel Layden.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

##### BOTTLEERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelrose hall, High street.

##### BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;  
Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec., John Connell.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

##### BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec. James E. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

##### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;  
Treas., Edward Amason.  
Meets in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

### Professional Cards.

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ORNTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE  
Portsmouth, N. H.

#### F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Office Hours:  
11 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.

#### W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence



New Haven, Conn., March 12.—A new athletic agreement between Harvard and Yale was entered into tonight at a meeting in Springfield, of conference committees representing the

*-Little Price---Five Cents.*

White Mountain Paper p

and an egg!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast.

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**MEN AND WOMEN**

Use Big G for men's  
embroidered, indelible  
frustration of women  
of various shades  
of complexion, and not  
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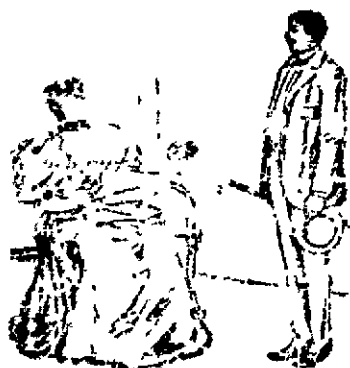


Many a Portsmouth Reader Knows It Well.

There is a way open to convince the greatest skeptic. Scores of Portsmouth people have made it possible. The public statement of their experience is proof of the like of which has never been produced before in Portsmouth. Read this case of it given by a citizen:

Mr. James Snow of 5 Daniel street, assistant cashier at Nickerson's, says:—"I was under the care of physicians, but their medicine did me no good. I took any quantity of advertised remedies, in vain, seeking for a cure. I had a tenderness and soreness over my kidneys that made any sudden movement agonizing. Deafness in my head and that tired feeling haunted me. I wore more plasters than would fill a trunk and yet I did not take a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills when the aching and lameness was gone. I tried so many medicines and had experienced so much suffering that I have no hesitation in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are ahead of anything I have ever used and if I am ever troubled again, and I may be, I know what to do."

Write to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many persons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**  
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR  
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.  
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement has been Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT  
has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has obtained the commendation of the highest Architects and Engineers generally. For more information should not be given. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY  
JOHN H. ROUGHTON

**7-20-4**  
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,  
Manchester, N. H.

**COAL AND WOOD**

C. B. WALKER & CO.,  
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

## FARM AND GARDEN

### SELECTING SEED CORN.

How to Examine Kernels and Determine Chemical Contents.

The method of making a chemical selection of ears of seed corn by a simple mechanical examination of the kernels is based upon the fact that the kernel of corn is not homogeneous in structure, but consists of several distinct and readily observable parts of markedly different chemical composition. Aside from the hull which surrounds the kernel, there are three principal parts in a grain of corn.

First—The darker colored and rather hard and horny layer lying next to the hull, principally in the edges and toward the tip end of the kernel, where it is about three millimeters, or one-eighth of an inch, in thickness.

Second—The white, starchy appearing part occupying the crown end of the kernel and usually also immediately surrounding the germ.

Third—The germ itself, which occupies the central part of the kernel toward the tip end.

These different parts of the corn kernel can be readily recognized by merely dissecting a single kernel with a pocket-knife.

The horny layer, which usually constitutes about 35 per cent of the corn kernel, contains a large proportion of the total protein in the kernel.

The white, starchy part constitutes about 20 per cent of the whole kernel

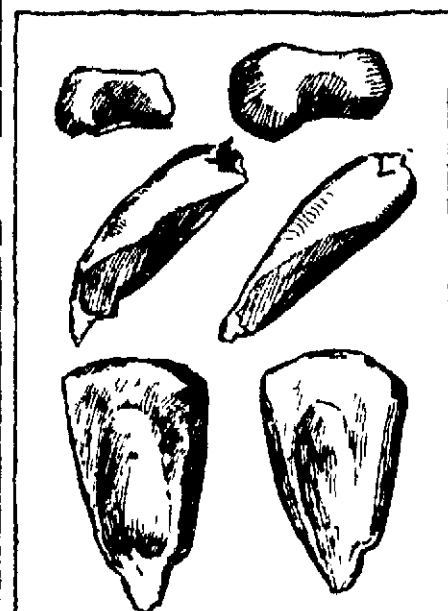


and contains a small proportion of the total protein. The germ constitutes only about 10 per cent of the corn kernel, but while it is rich in protein it also contains more than 85 per cent of the total oil content of the whole kernel, the remainder of the oil being distributed in all of the other parts.

By keeping in mind that the horny layer is large in proportion and also quite rich in protein and that the germ although rather small in proportion, is very rich in protein, so that these two parts contain a very large proportion of the total protein in the corn kernel, it will be readily seen that by selecting ears whose kernels contain more than the average proportion of germ and horny layer we are really selecting ears which are above the average in their protein content. As a matter of fact the method is even more simple than this, because the white starchy part is approximately the complement of and varies inversely as the sum of the other constituents, and to pick out seed corn of high protein content it is only necessary to select those ears whose kernels showed relatively small proportion of the white, starchy part surrounding the germ.

As more than 85 per cent of the oil in the kernel is contained in the germ it follows that ears of corn are relatively high or low in their oil content according as their kernels have a larger or smaller proportion of germ.

If we are selecting corn for low protein content, we look for a larger proportion of white starch surrounding the



germ. Our results have shown that the white starch in this position—that is, surrounding the germ toward the tip end of the kernel—is a better index of the protein content than the starch in the crown end.

If we are selecting seed ears for high oil content, we save those ears whose kernels show a large proportion of firm and solid germ, while if seed of low oil content is desired we look for a small proportion of germ in the kernel.

It should be emphasized that it is not the absolute but proportionate, size or quantity of germ or of white starch which serves as a guide in making these selections—C. G. Hopkins, University of Illinois.

### GRASS SEEDING.

Experience With Timothy and Clover in the Wheat—The Better Plan.

In many parts of the country last harvest it was found that the seeding of timothy and clover in the wheat had proved a failure, so that the wheat stubble showed but scanty promise for a hay crop next summer. Commenting upon this, W. F. McSparran says in Farm and Fireside: I have generally been successful in thus securing clover and timothy seeded in the wheat, the timothy in the fall, when the wheat is sown, the clover being sown in the spring. During the frozen period of winter I cover the wheat with a thin coat of manure, which settles well down around the wheat plants, stimulating their growth, affording them some winter protection and at the same time acting as a saving mulch to the little grass plants. After the wheat is harvested the stubble is not pastured, and the grass is generally given another light manure dressing. The mowing machine, with elevated bar, clips the weeds before they make seeds and by cutting back the grass or clover growth encourages root development and extension. By this method I have encouraged a most discouraging prospect into a fine harvest.

I count that this is about all I may do under this system of making a hay crop. But even that sometimes comes into the realm of failure, so that I am about ready to abandon the old method of sowing the grass with the wheat. I am strengthened in my notion of dropping the old plan by my knowledge of the success of a new and much better one. I have frequently sown clover in the spring on well prepared land without a nurse crop and had most satisfactory results, but not until the second summer after sowing. Sometimes where the land was not too foul with weeds I have harvested a light crop of hay the same season as the seed was sown. But unless the soil and weather conditions are very favorable the first year's crop does not amount to much.

On the newer plan a small field from which wheat was harvested last summer and on which the fall sown timothy and spring sown clover were total failures was plowed after harvest and with harrow, roller and drag was made into a fine seed bed. About the 1st of August nine quarts each of timothy and clover mixed were sown, first lengthwise, then crosswise of the field. The sowing was followed by a light harrow, and the timothy and clover stand as thick and vigorous as is possible for them to grow.

### Subsurface Packing.

On fall plowing subsurface packing of the ground immediately after plowing gave forty-two pounds more wheat and 24 cents more profit per acre than were obtained from the check plots. On spring plowing similar results were obtained. It took a little less water to produce the crops on the land which was subsurface packed, and the soil contained a slightly higher percentage of moisture at the close of the season than was found in ordinary plowing. The subsurface packer is a heavy disk roller. The disks sink through the loose soil at the surface, tending to firm and pack the ground near the bottom of the furrow. This establishes a better capillary connection with the firm soil below, which tends to draw the water up into the surface soil, thus causing a more rapid decay of stubble and other matter turned under by the plow and hastening the germination of the seed and the early growth of crop. In all experiments the subsurface packer has given good results—Professor Ten Eyck, Kansas.

### A Safe Trapdoor.

Trapdoors in barns and elsewhere have not infrequently been the source of serious accidents. An Ohio farmer correspondent has designed a door with a view to preventing any such occurrences.

As indicated in the cut, B is a plank door, A A are pieces of plank hinged to the partition and swing back out of the way when not in use. These come up against the battens of the door when it is raised and are hooked firmly to it. There is no danger of falling into this trap.

### Seed Sprouting Device.

A simple germinating apparatus can be made from two ordinary plates and a piece of flannel cloth. Fold the cloth and lay it in one plate, placing the seeds between folds of the cloth, which should be moist, but not dripping. Cover the whole with another plate inverted and stand in a warm place. If the test is made during cold weather, care must be taken to stand the plates where the temperature will not fall much below 50 degrees F. at night and will be about 65 or 70 degrees during the daytime.

### Agricultural Notes.

In a good many instances it appears to be highly favorable to clover to give the land a heavy dressing of lime.

Locality undoubtedly has a decided influence upon potatoes.

One good thing will come out of the scarcity of fuel—more attention will be given to the matter of setting out trees on the farm and preserving the forests of the country in other ways.

Many prefer to cut back blackberry and raspberry bushes in the spring, after the extent of winter killing is determined.

According to official report practically all the parts green on the New York market is pure.

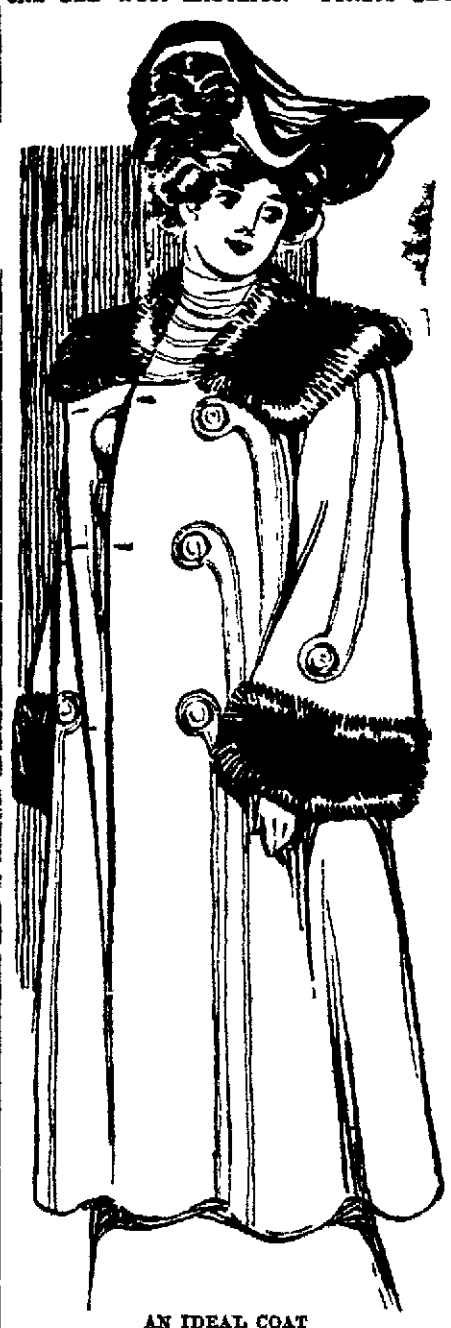
At the New York experiment station last season the 'recount' strawberry led in yield, producing at the rate of 16,000 pounds of fruit to the acre.

### EMBROIDERIES AND FRINGES

Russian Embroideries Popular—Flat Stoles Ornamental.

The long fur stoles are of a purely ornamental character, for they are quite ordinary wraps when worn close up to the neck and only acquire the graceful, old world air when hanging carelessly from the arms. The flat stoles of feathers will no doubt achieve some popularity in the spring, but this fashion is not a genuine success.

Russian embroideries and the pretty woven galloons in artistic colorings which so closely represent the real thing are to be much worn in the spring, and there are new embroidered trimmings to be worn in the style, which inlaid beautifully on soft cloth or silk and wool mixtures. Collars and



AN IDEAL COAT

trimmings of cut cloth edged with fine silk braid are also to be used on spring gowns and are most effective when mounted on white or a pale contrasting color.

Fringes are shown on many of the new French models for evening wear, but they are invariably combined with lace and used on very pale colors. One great universal feature of the evening bodice is the flounce or fringe which hangs from the bust and forms a sort of bolero.

A smart coat is shown in the sketch. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### SOME UP TO DATE HATS.

Modified Flat Shape—The Ever Popular Sailor.

The flat type of hat is now wide in front and is so prettily curved that it no longer suggests the plateau. Some are raised slightly in front and have a bandeau in the center; others droop in the middle and curve upward at the side, where there are bows or flowers, as the stiff, ugly cockade is rapidly drying out.

Other hats are of the picture type, gracefully raised and without any de-



AFTERNOON GOWN.

elled outline. This fashion is invariably becoming, as a hard, stiff outline forms a harsh frame for the face. The severely simple pompadour coiffure still remains in vogue, but the back hair is arranged in the most varied manner, usually loosely and carelessly.

The gown shown is of royal blue cloth and beige applique.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### FASHION NOTES.

Recent Costume—With Fringe For Trim—Lace—Pale Shades.

Tucked silk and chiffon with stichery between combed lines and spaced tucks are all used for tea or coffee coats with chiffon frills or bouffants of lace.

White and cream tones, together with all the pale shades, are the rage for southern wear.

As the days become warmer we shall see a great deal of alpaca and serge.



GOWN OF WHITE AND SILVER.

These will be a change after the ribbons and faced goods which have been worn so much during the winter.

Silk fringe is one of the favorite trimmings, and lace of the fine as well as the coarse make is greatly used, black chintz being particularly chic. In cloth most of the coats are of the loose Chinese order. These are trimmed with fur, lace or embroidery. The same style of coat is very effective in Irish lace and is very often lined with cloth or for evening wear with satin and chiffon.

A pretty gown for a young girl is here shown. It is white and silver.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### FOR DRESSY WEAR.

Evening Trimmings—Net Gowns. Contrasts in Color.

Single artificial flowers are used to border flounces or outline the décolletage, and chiffon roses or lisse poppies made by the dressmaker are applied on to lisse and satin gowns.

The fine gossamer net generally known as tulle is less fragile than it appears and acquires a cloudy appear-



BLACK SPANGLED GOWN.

ance when mounted on one or two layers of chiffon over a foundation of satin. Contrasts in color are much affected, and dark velvet panels are set on a pale pink or blue gown or clusters of purple lilac or iris on a pale green.

The little sack boleros of lace or net, which are known as coffee coats, are extremely dainty and pretty for evening wear and are invariably made transparent to admit of variation when worn with different blouses.

The picture shows a very smart black spangled gown.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### COFFEE AND TEA JACKETS.

Sack Effects Popular—Inexpensive Lace Coats.

The sage coat is a delightful innovation for evening wear, as it may be worn over a soft blouse of ordinary make or with a sleeveless slip cut with a low neck. The bolero of lace with hanging frills is usually termed a coffee coat, but the longer garment, which is drawn into the waist in some fashion, is generally described as a tea jacket.

During the sales lace is sold at a tempting price, and a clever cutter can make a little coffee coat from two yards of twenty inch lace, or two and a quarter yards is ample with ordinary care. If there are stole ends, these require extra lace, and a very heavy make of lace will often split down the middle to



LOUNGING ROBE.

provide the ends; therefore eighteen or twenty-seven inches extra should be allowed for these.

A pretty sack coat costume seen recently was of sear brown cloth, with collar and cuffs of ivory cloth embroidered in blue and gold and revers of ermine. The skirt was finished with shaped frills which did not cross the front, and lines of trimming ran down each side and were continued on the flounces.

A dainty lounging robe is the subject of the illustration.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

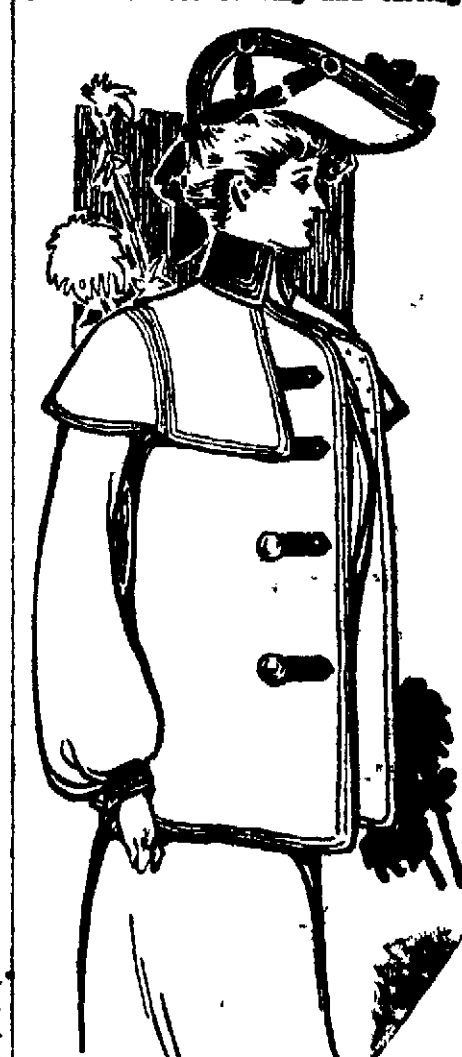
### SEEN ON THE STREET.

Smart Models in Cape Ruffles—Silk Wraps.

The pelrine is now prepared for spring wear and is really a new form of cape ruffle. It will doubtless achieve popularity in its more elegant and costly form and when copied in cheap materials will soon vanish from the world of fashion.

A rich emerald panne arranged on three shaped straps, one above the other, had a deep flounce and lappets, or tails, of drab lace, and another had a narrower border of mink on the shaped stole and a deep plaited frill of brown chiffon.

Zibeline cloth is a decidedly welcome material, as it is smart in the lighter tones both for evening and carriage



USEFUL COAT.

wear and in the darker tones makes a useful country or driving wrap. Fawn sabeline, with touches of brown panne and coarse Arab lace, gives a very smart effect, and ivory white trimmed with chiffon and soft fur makes the daintiest of evening wraps.

A useful coat is shown in the cut.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

### GEMS IN VERSE

Man's Hopeless.

It was a quiet Christianlike, but when Hank went the way of mortal men He was in all our neighborhood Could say a word that sounded good.

No one could give a hint that he would and a mild eternity; All rather low that, like an act, He'd get his just deserts served hot.

The person, not to go amiss, Just read from Job and Genesis, And, not to stray off in the dark, Made no extemporaneous remarks.

Without a friend! It struck us hard As we returned past Old Hank's yard, Leaving him in his lonely bed, Where not a single tear was shed.

Without a friend! And then a cry That gave our thought at once the lie— A wall of grief that passed all bounds From Hank's three yellow, withered bounds.

—Charles Daniels in Indianapolis News.

### The Best Three Things.

Let me but do my work from day to day, In field or forest, at the desk or loom, In wearing market place or tranquil room:

Let me but find it in my heart to say When vagrant wishes beckon me astray, "This is my work, my blessing, not my woe."

Of all who live I am the one by whom This work can best be done in the right way.

Then shall I see it not too great nor small To suit my spirit and to prove my power, And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall.

At eve's end to play and love and rest Because I know for me my work is best.

### LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to year, With forward face and unrelenting zeal, Not hasting to nor turning from the goal.

Not mourning for the things that disappear In the dim past nor holding back in fear From what the future veils, but with a whole

And happy heart that pays its toll To youth and age and travels on with cheer; So, let the way wind up the hill or down, Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy.

Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, New friendship, high adventure and a crown, I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest Because the road's last turn will be the best.

### LOVE.

Let me but love my love without disguise, Nor wear a mask of fashion old or new, Nor wait to speak till I can hear a glow, Nor play a part to shine in others' eyes, Nor bow my knees to what my heart de-

But what I am, to that let me be true And let me worship where my love is due, And so through love and worship let me rise.

For love is but the heart's immortal thirst, To be completely known and all forgiven, Even as sinful souls that come to heaven—

So take me, love, and understand my quest, And pardon it, for love, because confessed, And let me find in thee, my love, my best.

—Henry Van Dyke in Outlook.

### An Old Fashioned Woman.

No clever, brilliant thinker she, No college record and degree; She has not known the paths of fame; The world has never heard her name; She walks on old, long trodden ways— The valleys of the yesterday.

Home is her kingdom, love is her dowry; She seeks no other wand of power To make home sweet, bring heaven near, To win a smile and wipe a tear And she is old, but never old in heart, In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined, As round with some revered saint of old, And following here the childish feet Are led to ideals true and good And find all purity and good In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshaken still; God rules the world in good and ill; Men in her creed are brave and true And women pure as pearls of dew, And life for her is high and grand By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place All for the sunshine of her face; Her very smile a blessing thrown, And hearts are happier where she goes, A gentle, clear-eyed, measured tread, To whisper love—thank God for her! —L. M. Montgomery in Congressionalist.

### A Quiet Mind.

A quiet mind is more than peace; It holds within it each dear thought And brings within life's barren space Ideals to which all aspire.

A quiet mind is more than wealth; It buys what red gold never brings— A thankful heart for kindly health, A generous love for lowly things.

A quiet mind is more than power; It conquers self, and empire bend To him whose faith rejects the power Of subtle gifts the false gods send.

A quiet mind is more than fate; Self-prisoned, it hath travel fleet; On it the future's will must wait, And life storms unavailing beat.

And, more than all, a quiet mind That looks on chance and hope alike And through the long years works to find

The golden moment when to strike! —Charles W. Stevenson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Whisper to My Love.

Ye whispering midnight breezes, Where low my love lies sleeping, Hush to him, softly stealing; Then down from your dark tresses Let kisses fall for me.

Ye whispering midnight breezes, By moonlit dreams revealing, Gently stealing, half concealing, Oh, speak my hidden passion! Confess my love for me.

—Helen Chisholm.

Ye crags and peaks, I'm with you once again! I held to you the hands you first beheld To show you still are true. Methinks I hear

A spirit, your whose answer me And bid your tenant welcome to his home Again! O sacred forms, how proud you look! How high you lift your heads into the sky!

How close you are, how mighty and how true! —J. S. Edwards.



# FITZ-HUGH LEE'S FIRST HOT FIGHT

March 17, 1863

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

On the morning of March 17, 1863, Fitz-Hugh Lee's bugler sounded "boots and saddles" in the bivouac on the Rappahannock as the first call for that famous fighting brigade to a pitched encounter. Although it was the second year of the war, there had been no real fighting on horseback in the east up to that date, except between mere handfuls of men in outpost skirmish. Jeb Stuart had often ridden on daring raids in 1862, but never yet crossed sabers with a foe worthy of his steel.

The armies of Robert E. Lee and Joe Hooker lay on opposite banks of the Rappahannock, Hooker getting his ranks in trim to cross over and pass the flank of Lee on the way to Richmond. But the river was patrolled on the southern bank by Stuart's alert horsemen. These must be cleared away before Hooker's advance set face southward or the movement would be discovered at the start. Fitz Lee's main camp was at Culpeper Court House, some miles back from the river. His strongest guard stood watch at Kelly's ford, the best crossing of the region above Fredericksburg.

Hooker ordered General William W. Averell to ride out with his brigade of 3,000 troopers and smash Fitz Lee's brigade. But they had clever scouts in the camps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Averell had barely left his tent on the north bank when General Robert E. Lee sent a telegram from headquarters at Fredericksburg to his nephew, putting him on his guard, and by nightfall of the 16th Fitz Lee's own scouts brought word that the riders in blue were only six miles from Kelly's ford and aiming for that crossing.

Fitz-Hugh Lee kept twenty sharpshooters at the ford regularly and immediately sent down forty more at a gallop. The sharpshooters had built pits for cover and lay awake all night to meet the enemy. The ford was obstructed with fallen trees and the opposite approach barricaded with a network of stout limbs and saplings hewn to a sharp point. Averell's advance guard twice tried the ford about 8 a. m. on the 17th and was driven back. Finally Averell picked twenty men from his brigade and, calling upon Lieutenant

some time, the Federals holding on by the aid of artillery.

In the charge of the Virginians Stuart lost his gallant boy artilleryman, Colonel John Pelham. Pelham's guns were not in the fight, but he had chanced to hear of the affair and rode to the field with the aid of column along with his chief, who also was there by accident. When the Virginians charged on the farmhouse, Pelham rushed to the front, waving his sword and urging on the troopers with a wild battle shout. He was struck dead by a shell from Averell's guns, and the fiery cascade swept on over his body.

After its repulse at the farmhouse the Third Virginia was joined by Colonel T. L. Rosser's Fifth Virginia, but in a second effort both were driven back by the rapid carbine fire of the Pennsylvania and Averell's guns. Meanwhile Fitz-Hugh Lee's right had charged Averell's left and ridden almost up to the battery. This charge was also repulsed, the Federal troopers making a gallant countercharge.

Finding his force outnumbered three to one, Fitz-Hugh Lee decided to meet the foe on ground of his own choosing. He drew back and formed his line at the edge of an open field 600 yards wide. Four cannon crowned a knoll which overlooked the roadway. Averell's column followed the retreating Confederates rapidly and marching through a wood suddenly came upon Lee's battery and troopers in their new position. The wide field on the Federal side was covered with dry stubble, which was on fire. Fitz-Hugh Lee's guns raked the roadway, but in the face of it all the Federal troopers rushed on, beating out the flames with their overcoats and blankets as they advanced.

On looking the ground over Averell decided not to push the attack. From appearances which were deceiving he thought that the Confederate battery was behind earthworks and the ground was such that he could not carry it by flank attack. His artillery ammunition was imperfect, while that of Fitz-Hugh Lee was perfectly deadly. Whenever the Confederate gunners made a target of a flying troop of Federals they invariably landed a shot.

Seeing that Averell would not take the initiative, Fitz-Hugh Lee ordered a grand cavalry charge. It was a rush venture and one he would not have undertaken after the blue and gray had crossed sabers a few times, as they did frequently thereafter in 1863. He put every squadron in, leaving no reserve and having nothing for his troopers to rally on in case of defeat except the four guns of his battery. Averell's battery had 150 rounds of serviceable ammunition held in reserve in anticipation of a charge. When Lee's troopers rode forward, the battery opened with shell at 1,500 yards, changing to spherical case at 1,000 yards and to double-shotted canister at 400 yards.

Lee's Fourth Virginia regiment encountered a rail fence when half way across the field, and the troopers tore it down under a galling fire from the Federal carbines. This regiment, with the Second Virginia, constituted Lee's right wing. Together they aimed for Averell's battery. Meanwhile Lee's left wing came to a deep run, which checked the line, and it was forced to change from line formation to a column of fours under fire, file across the stream and then deploy into line of battle. Averell's cavalry met this charge by firing at long range from the woods screening that flank. The Confederates tried to sweep around and reach the Federal guns which lay directly in front of the Fourth and Second Virginia. Between this column and the battery were two strong fences inclosing the main road of the region. By the time the troopers reached the road they were broken up into small squads and the impact of the charge lost. The regiments, three in number—the First, Third and Fifth Virginia—turned back and made their way to the hill from which they started.

On the other flank the desperate charge of the Second and Fourth Virginia met with stubborn resistance to the last. After passing the fence these troopers dashed for Averell's guns. The gunners left their places, but opportunely the First Rhode Island cavalry rushed to the point of danger and in a sharp hand to hand fight drove off the Virginians. The defeat of the Second and Fourth Virginia was not a rout, however. They rode back to the old ground to reform without molestation. Even the gallant Rhode Islanders, who made the hardest fight in Averell's column, were satisfied to have rescued the battery.

With the retreat of the Second and Fourth regiments came Averell's chance to destroy Fitz Lee's brigade. Lee's men had been beaten in fair fighting. They were fewer in number than the enemy by almost three to one and had suffered most in the fighting. But Averell excused himself from further attack on the ground that he had heard the drum beat of infantry in the Confederate lines the night before, that Fitz Lee's position was protected by rifle pits and the guns protected by earthworks. He could not attack by the flank and believed that a direct attack would end in disaster. In fact, he thought that withdrawal in the face of the enemy would be extremely hazardous. Hence he gave it up and marched back across the Rappahannock.

Fitz Lee lost 100 men and 150 horses killed or wounded, double the battle casualties sustained by his opponent.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

# PORTER'S FLEET IN AN UGLY TRAP

March 21-25, 1863

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

Only a question of time that the fleet would have to fight for right of way. At the end of twenty-four hours the ships had made but four miles. Hearing the noise of chopping ahead, Porter sent a tug forward, and two newly felled trees were found across the channel. These were cut away, and the boats moved on by the light of lanterns carried along the shore. At one place there were twenty-five trees cut into with the intention of barricading the channel.

Slowly as the fleet moved, it kept ahead of Sherman's army. After four days of struggling Porter reached Rolling fork, which would take him into the Sunflower river, where the channel would be easier. Suddenly the flagship Cincinnati at the head of the line ran into a bed of willows which blocked the channel for 600 yards. Going ahead with full steam on, the Cincinnati was caught in the withes of the willows, which twisted around her upper works and held her as in a vise. All the arts of seamanship could not displace this new obstacle. It would have required weeks to uproot that bed of willows.

For twenty-four hours men worked with saws, axes and cutlasses to hew the flagship loose. Suddenly a battery opened on the fleet, driving the workmen to the cover of the ironclads. News of the desperate situation of the fleet had reached the Confederates at

N March 22, 1863, Admiral Porter's fleet of Federal ironclads stood in vital peril of capture by the Confederates under circumstances which all but stagger belief. To speak of cavalry charging upon a fleet of warships smacks of Munchausenism until it is explained that the vessels were blocked in ice on a hard frozen bay. This occurred in the waters of Holland before the age of steam power.

Now, Porter's ironclads were not caught in the ice or this story of their escape would not be written. They were hemmed in by trees felled by the enemy in front and rear across a channel so narrow in places that the ships' sides were only a foot from the bank. The ships were greased from stem to stern to prevent the nimble Confederates who were after them from clambering aboard, and sailors armed with pistols and cutlasses lined the upper decks to guard against assailants leaping down from overhanging trees. All this took place in the sluggish waters of tributaries of the Yazoo river, an incident of Grant's Vicksburg campaign. Porter ventured into the Yazoo trap to succor the army. In the end the army rescued Porter.

Porter's unique experience was the result of Grant's desire to get in the rear of Vicksburg on the north. The Yazoo empties into the Mississippi

close to Vicksburg, and the Confederates occupied the bluffs along that stream for fifty miles. The Yazoo itself is formed from the Tallahatchee, Sunflower, Yalabusha and Deer creek, all navigable and used for bringing Confederate supplies to the Vicksburg garrison. Grant wanted to establish a secondary base for operations far up the Yazoo above the bluffs and cut off not only supplies but reinforcements coming from the east to Vicksburg. The Confederates had a fort at the junction of the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha. By cutting a channel from the Mississippi to the Coldwater, a stream emptying into the Tallahatchee, Porter flooded the whole system of inland channels, and a fleet of gunboats with troops after a tedious journey reached Fort Pemberton, intending to reduce it.

The Fort Pemberton expedition was in danger of disaster, and Porter devised a plan of relieving it with a fleet of ironclads which he would take in through Steele's bayou, which opens from the Mississippi, thence through Deer creek, the Sunflower, Coldwater and Tallahatchee to the Yazoo above Fort Pemberton. The channels in these streams were deeper than those followed by the first expedition, and five heavy draft ironclad gunboats were chosen for the relief expedition. At the same time Sherman set out with a force of troops to penetrate the wilderness and co-operate with Porter.

Almost at the start Porter found his way obstructed by a dense growth of overhanging bushes, and these had to be cut away as the boats moved ahead. Occasionally a stray tree would be found in midchannel, and this was uprooted by a charge of the ironclad at full steam. The line of boats was broken, each going its own way, to open a channel, using saws and axes to remove the heavy trunks. In Steele's bayou the vessels often grazed the banks, and the channel was obstructed by rafts which had floated down and caught between the trees and the shore. Large quantities of cotton were stored along shore, and this the enemy set on fire the moment the fleet appeared, enveloping the boats in smoke and endangering them with flames.

A pilot who had recommended himself for this service proved on trial to be a fraud, and Porter was compelled to make his way through an unknown region where nothing heavier than a river scow had ever floated before. The Confederates were alert, and it was



SHERMAN TO THE RESCUE.

# IRONCLAD ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

April 7, 1863

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

PRIL 7, 1863, almost two years after the dramatic surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederates, a Federal fleet in Charleston harbor made the first attempt to recover the renowned citadel. Mere sentiment played no part in spurring Admiral Dupont to make the attack. While the officers and sailors of the fleet were stimulated by a latent desire to see the old flag floating once more from the staff where it had been humiliated April 14, 1861, that was not the end in view.

Sumter was the key to Charleston harbor, and Charleston, in spite of the Federal blockade, was the chief entrepot for the importation of foreign arms, munitions of war and many necessities of life in the south. To reduce Sumter would be to reduce Charleston, and to wipe that from the list of blockade running ports would come as a knife thrust into the vitals of the Confederacy.

Briefly the delay in attacking Sumter was the invention of the ironclad. The victory of the Little Monitor over the Merrimack in March, 1862, made every sailor envious of the armored ship. Big guns will batter down concrete parapets if they get near enough, but wooden floating batteries were useless machines to venture into the circle of fire which the Confederates could pour upon an attacking fleet from Sumter and the chain of land batteries around the harbor. The attacking guns must be protected by iron walls, and Dupont waited for an ironclad fleet to make the first dash at Sumter.

Nine new ironclads were on the scene some time before the attack. In order to test the new ships Dupont sent the Montauk, a duplicate of the original monitor and commanded by her captain, John L. Worden, to batter the mud walls of Fort McAllister, on the Georgia coast. The fort was not harmed in the encounter, but the Montauk lived for hours under a rain of shots which barely dented her armor.

Seven of the new ironclads were monitors, each carrying one eleven inch and one fifteen inch gun in a single turret. These were besides the Montauk the Weehawken, Captain John Rodgers, who had fought the wooden ship Galena so gallantly under the guns of Drury's bluff, in James river, the year before; the Passaic, Captain Percival Drayton, one of the heroes of the fight against forts at Hilton Head; the Catfish, Commander C. W. Rodgers; the Nantuxet, Commander D. McNeil Fairfax, and the Nahant, Commander J. A. Downes. In the fleet also were two experiments in ironclads, the most important being the New Ironsides, christened with the synonym of the celebrated frigate Constitution. The New Ironsides was an armored battleship, something after the pattern of the Merrimack, except that she was not armed with a ram, and her roof was flat instead of sloping. She carried two 150 pounder pivot rifles and fourteen eleven inch guns in broadside. The other experiment, the Keokuk, Commander A. C. Rhind, was a double turret monitor of extra length and width.

In the harbor the fleet was to run amuck in a channel planted with rope and pile obstructions as well as torpedoes and face the fire of sixty-nine guns which from batteries in front, to the right and to the left swept the sea. Dupont's orders to the ship commanders were to pay no attention to any battery except Fort Sumter and to concentrate the fire upon the center embrasure of that work. The walls of the fort rose forty-five feet above high water. They were built of the best Carolina gray brick laid with mortar, a concrete of pounded oyster shells and cement and a still firmer concrete used for the embrasures, which would get the hardest blows in a fight.

Dupont proposed to lead the line with Ironsides as his flagship, but his captains persuaded him to take the center, and the Weehawken led off. The batteries at the entrance to the channel paid no attention to the fleet as it passed silently on, steering for Sumter, but when the Weehawken came within range of Fort Moultrie the Confederate and Palmetto flags were hung to the breeze and a salute of thirteen guns announced the opening of the drama of Sumter's new career, her war upon the old flag. Fort Moultrie fired the first shot, which the Weehawken answered. Then Sumter, Batteries Bee and Beauregard, Cumming's Point and Battery Wagner opened fire. For a wonder the Confederate commander in Charleston at the time was Beauregard, the original conqueror of Sumter, and so the same brain that had directed the fire of Moultrie and the batteries upon Major Anderson's garrison in April, 1861, now directed the bombardment poured upon the Federal fleet having Sumter for a target.

The first adventures came to the monitor Weehawken. Rodgers ran his ship close up to the rope obstructions between Sumter and Moultrie and got in the first Federal shot. Finding his ship in danger of being snared by the obstructions, the captain turned her about, fighting from the stern. As the vessel turned a torpedo exploded under her bow, but did no damage beyond straining the iron.

Dupont's flagship Ironsides was of heavy draft with a flat bottom and proved unwieldy in action. She got within 1,600 yards of Sumter, but was at the mercy of the current, which carried her directly over a torpedo made from an old boiler and connected with

Battery Wagner by an electric wire. The Confederate electrician in Wagner said that he could not ask to have an enemy better placed than was the Ironsides for an hour over 2,000 pounds of pent up powder. He was even accused of treachery for not sending her to the bottom, but it transpired that the connecting wire had been cut by a heavy ordnance wagon passing over it between the battery and the beach.

While the unmanageable Ironsides lay the play of the current Moultrie directed all its fire upon her. This was answered by a broadside, the only shots fired at Moultrie. Meanwhile the other ships ran their course up to the obstructions, opened fire upon Sumter and only retired when the admiral hoisted signal to retreat. It was then 5 o'clock p. m. When the ships reported to the anchorage, the Keokuk was found to be the worst sight of them all. She was riddled like a colander, having been struck ninety times in thirty minutes. Her hull was pierced by thirteen holes, and her turret had been bored through and through. Her gallant commander, Captain Rhind, came forward bleeding and limping from a wound received that day. He anchored ship, but she soon went to the bottom. Sumter's first victim. On all of the ships the mechanics worked the whole night to repair the damage for a renewal of the attack in the morning. But daylight revealed the fleet's crippled condition, and the battle was postponed.

Next to the Keokuk the Weehawken suffered most. She was struck fifty three times and her deck smashed so that the water ran through, while her armor hung in fragments and her turret could scarcely be revolved owing to the dents of heavy blows. The Passaic received thirty-five hits, one gun was disabled and the turret jammed so as to be immovable. One rifle shot broke eleven plates of the turret and upset the pilot house. The Patuxet was struck forty-seven times and fired but five shots. The Nantuxet was struck fifty-one times and her fifteen inch gun disabled by a shot on her turret. Her turret was disabled, the deck cut up and some of her side plates left hanging so that a slight blow would knock them off. The Nahant received thirty-six shots, and her turret was disabled. A



A BROADSIDE FROM THE IRONSIDES.

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